

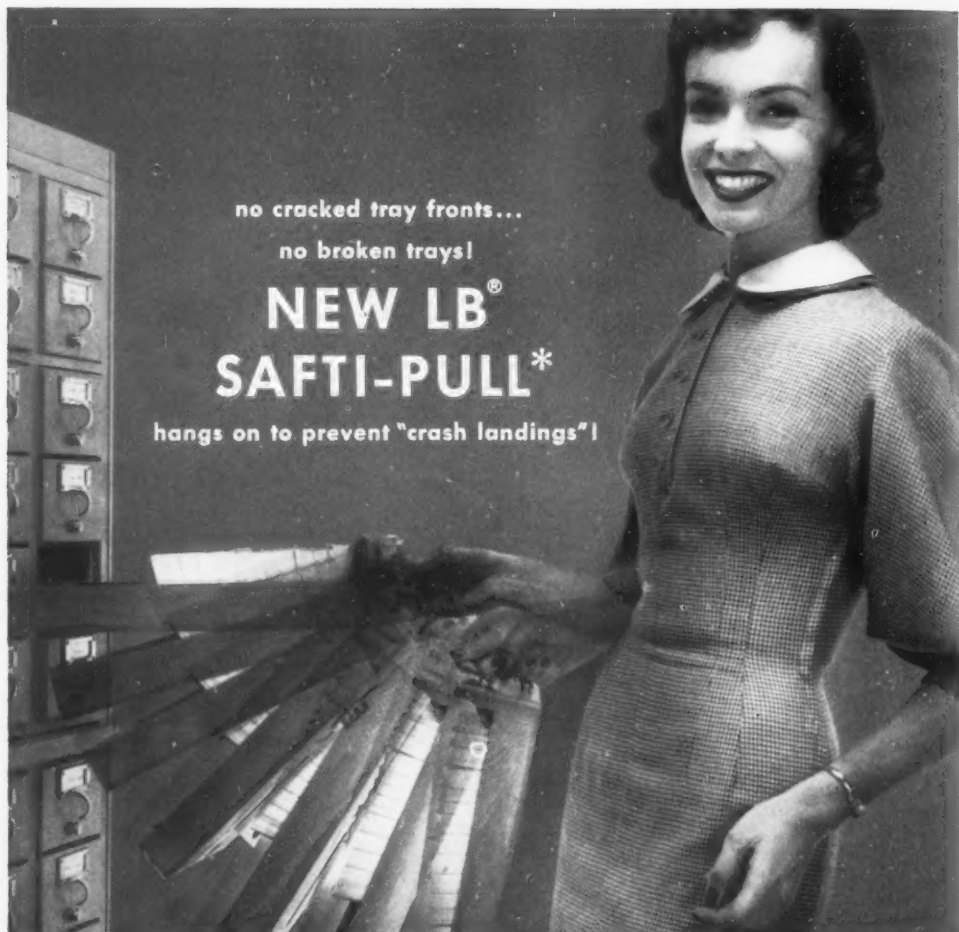
The cover features a minimalist design with several thin, vertical black lines of varying heights and widths. Three large, solid black rectangular blocks are positioned horizontally across the cover. The top block contains the title 'Maryland Libraries' in white serif font. The middle block is empty. The bottom block contains the text 'Journal of the Maryland Library Association and the Association of School Librarians' in white serif font. The date 'SUMMER 1958' and volume information 'VOL. 24, No. 4' are located to the left of the middle block.

# Maryland Libraries

**SUMMER  
1958**

**VOL. 24, No. 4**

Journal of the Maryland Library Association  
and the Association of School Librarians



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# MARYLAND LIBRARIES

Journal of the Maryland Library Association  
and the  
Association of School Librarians of Maryland

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Vol. 24, No. 4

Summer, 1958

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Cover design by Leo Martin, Enoch Pratt Free Library

Published quarterly by the Maryland Library Association and the Association of School Librarians of Maryland. Sarah F. Cockey, Baltimore County Public Library, Towson, President; Rebecca E. Weant, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Treasurer; Editorial Committee: John Parker, Catonsville Senior High School, Catonsville, Chairman; Margaret Atwood, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore; Sarah Jones, Goucher College Library, Towson; Olive Mumford, Division of School Libraries, Department of Education; Nettie Taylor, Maryland Division of Library Extension, Baltimore; Harry Foster, Maryland Division of Library Extension, Baltimore, Circulation Manager; William G. Fullmer, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Advertising Manager.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year to non-members. Single copy, 25 cents.

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## RECRUITERS ALL

by MRS. RUTH SHEAHAN HOWARD, *Staff Librarian,*

Second U. S. Army, Fort George G. Meade

In the Army, everyone recruits! from the outside and from within!

Recruiting with us is serious business! As one officer of the Army Air Defense Command said recently: "The educational and reading habits of today's soldier require librarians who know what they are doing!" This is true, and in order to insure that we have such librarians, our recruiting program is a planned program.

Looking first at our organized Recruiting Department where the mission is recruitment to fill existing vacancies within the Army Library Program and to maintain files of eligible applicants, we see a well-established business organization within the framework of the office of The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., staffed by qualified recruiters. Naturally, Library Schools are the main contacts for the recruiters, due to the exigencies of position vacancies. Every library school in the country is visited at least once annually. While the initial approach is to speak to the class as a whole, the immediate follow-up and most lucrative approach used is the personal interview. This personal chat wins many more recruits than a lecture ever can. In addition, always an exponent of the audio-visual, the recruiter is armed with a convincing sound film of the Army Library Service and attractive informational brochures on the "Army Libraries World-Wide." Qualifications, salaries, opportunities for advancement as well as general information on employment agreements, transportation furnished, living accommodations on posts, medical care and uniform requirements are contained therein. If the recruit is at all interested in the beginning, she not only is interested after, but well-informed as well.

If the visit is early enough in the school year, the recruit also is informed of the opportunity open to her to accomplish her spring practicum in an Army library. We especially like and encourage this phase of the recruiting program, for the employment possibility after graduation is high.

Nor is the use of the printed word neglected in the recruiter's agenda. Army Library advertisements appear in professional journals and many have been the articles on the service which have appear in "likely" magazines such as *Glamour*, *Mademoiselle* and the latest, in *Good Housekeeping*, June 1958.

Believing always in the "display of wares" and "it pays to advertise" theories, the recruiter never passes by an opportunity to attend as many conferences as possible and participate as an Exhibitor. Carrying her props, consisting of films and brochures, she may be seen at ALA, at state library organizations, at NEA, NRA, and others.

One of the finest services of the Army Recruiting Section is its maintenance of files of applications. Any Army having a vacancy may write to the central office, list its vacancy or vacancies and request referrals of qualified applicants. In this clearing agency, credentials have been verified and references checked so that only immediate contact with the applicant is required after application referral. This is a time-saver to the Staff or Post Librarian of an Army command in follow-up employment.

In the Army service many librarians go overseas directly from civilian jobs without prior service in the U. S. library program. It is advantageous to retain these employees with creditable experience, after return to the United States. To

assist our program in this respect, each returning librarian, who has been recommended for continued employment by the overseas command, receives a letter of personal appreciation for her contribution to the program from our military chief in the Office of The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. In addition, he encloses a questionnaire which she may complete, indicating her location preference for employment in the United States. A copy of the letter of appreciation is provided the Army command headquarters of the area in which the librarian's home is located, so that immediate contact may be made by the command. This courtesy method of recruiting may seem somewhat inadvertent and indirect, but it is one which pays off for our particular service.

The opening statement that "Everyone Recruits" is supported by the scheme sponsored by the Armed Forces Section of the American Library Association. Every library school in the country annually is provided a list of names of appropriate Army Librarians within the geographical area of the school who are prepared to speak to classes or to conduct interviews with students. Each librarian on the list is provided with an outline of a talk so that each is ready at a moment's notice to appear in person. This does not replace the planned program of the recruiters of the Department of the Army, but rather supplements it.

Realizing if we as librarians, and not just specically as Army librarians, are ever to fill the increasing number of available positions throughout the country, it is necessary for us to extend our recruiting far below the graduate library school level, career days in high schools and colleges are not neglected. Each Army librarian stands ready to participate in these programs. Recently the Fort Ritchie Post Librarian met with students at Gettysburg College to encourage them toward "librarianship". In October, the Fort Knox Librarians will participate in a "Career Carnival" at the University of Kentucky.

Over and above recruiting by a department established for the specific purpose, the Army Library Service also "recruits from within." In order to insure the opportunity for career development through promotion, reassignment or through securing additional formal library education, the Department of the Army is now preparing a development and training program for librarians and library aides. There are two parts to this program. First, an Army-wide central file will be maintained for all librarians in the service. Entries for all personnel will be evaluated and coded for education and experience. Maintenance of this file will provide a means whereby installation and major commanding officers can secure information regarding the availability of qualified personnel to fill vacancies. Not only will this provide a more expeditious method for filling vacancies but also will provide employees more opportunities for advancement throughout the entire Army library service.

The second phase of the program provides for and authorizes the use of funds for the training of selected qualified library assistants in a school of library science that is accredited by the American Library Association. This is called contract training whereby an installation enters into contract with a library school for training of selected personnel.

Another method of training which is provided is the "cooperative education" plan, whereby two employees may rotate work and study, with one in school for a semester and the other on the job; at the end of the period, the employees rotate. This plan is similar to the Antioch College and University of Cincinnati systems of cooperative education.



Not to be minimized in our "recruiting from within" method is that of direct recruiting among our Army patrons "right across the circulation desk." One officer, upon retirement, enrolled in a library school and after obtaining his Masters' degree returned to one of our installations as Post Librarian. Another officer followed the same pattern and is now employed in a technical Army library. A third is preparing to go at this time. In one of the cases it was interesting to note that the individual, upon interview by a library school director, was advised against pursuing a library career because of his age. The man was determined, however, and turned out to be one of the best students the school ever had. It is equally as heartening to say that he is an excellent Post Librarian.

Lastly, and we feel quite one of the most important factors in recruiting is "attitude" of the recruiter. If you are going to sell a job, just as a product, you have to be sold on it yourself. I am sure this is emphasized in all fields of library recruiting, but from experience, I *know* it is emphasized in our particular field. Perhaps it is a part of the Army way, but it is something which has permeated through every Army program, including the library—the so-called attitude of *esprit de corps*. This, of course, means "spirit of the group" and "pride of individuals in their organization". We know that we represent one of the largest "public" library programs in the world—one which extends to every post within the United States and to each U.S. Army installation located in a foreign country. We know that we have a good library service because statistics and testimonials confirm this fact. We also know that to afford the best protection for our country we must have informed, enlightened members in our Armed Forces. Therefore, we realize that we as librarians have important positions and responsibilities in this connection. We are proud of this part we are playing, not only as Army librarians but as members of a great profession. This feeling can't help but be a positive asset in recruiting, and one which transmits to the recruit.

Another factors which affects attitude in the affirmative and of which we always are proud to inform recruits is that pertaining to advantages which we have with the Army Library Service. Of course, there is always the opportunity for travel. Transportation to and from overseas posts is provided free as long as the recruit subscribes to and fulfills the full tour of duty. Military living quarters are assigned, or if quarters aren't available, the recruit is given an allowance to cover rent, heat, light, etc. In either case, the rent charged is nominal. In this country, one may live on the military reservation when quarters are available. Again the rental is nominal. Employees are eligible for "open mess" privileges which means meals may be had in military restaurants where prices somewhat lower than in commercial ones. The employee may enjoy the facilities of the officers' club. If living on a military installation the librarian employee may be permitted to shop in the military post exchanges and commissary stores.

On duty the librarian wears a neat tailored uniform similar to that worn by airline hostesses. The librarians pays for her uniforms but is given an initial allowance of \$100 for this purpose, plus a small quarterly upkeep allowance.

In addition to these advantages we like to refer to the educational advantages offered, which contribute so much to "growing on the job." In the line of work, many courses are made available in which librarians may enroll gratis. Few are the Army librarians who have not had the very valuable courses in management, in statistical analysis, work simplification and the "Be a Better Supervisor" area. These courses are of value not only in an Army library capacity, librarian or otherwise.

We like to refer to job opportunities and promotional advantages also. Seldom is there opportunity in librarian positions to get the varied experience which comes with an Army librarian position. Changing post missions and rotation of personnel make for rapidly changing library service. Activating and deactivating installation facilities, substituting mobile services for travelling libraries at a moment's notice, preparing kit collections to move by helicopter to isolated areas, moving books with maneuver troops and seeing that personnel in transit have books enroute—all of this, requiring a high degree of adaptability and versatility, provides experience and on-the-job learning which is unsurpassed. Promotional opportunities are equally as excellent and with the further development of our career program will be more promising than ever.

In conclusion, it is to be stated that we do have an organized library recruiting program in the Army which provides a direct procedure for a specific purpose, performed by trained recruiters. We also believe, however, that some of our best recruiting is accomplished by the individual Army Librarian, herself or himself. Sold on the job, the Army Librarian sells others. Pride in work and an interest to share this enjoyment makes an enthusiastic recruiter. In the Army, this enthusiasm is not to be confined to a recruiting department but rather, is an important part of every Army Librarian's role. Thus, everyone recruits!

## SCHOLARSHIPS

### *A Selected List of Scholarships available to Students of Library Science*

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, (14)

For full-time study toward M.S. in L.S.

(4 \$500, 10 \$300)

Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. (6)

Library assistantships.

(1st year \$2,000, 2d year \$2,220)

Columbia University, New York, New York. (15)

(From \$150 to \$1,600)

Grolier Foundation, New York, New York. (1)

Fellowship at Columbia University Library School for advanced work in field of reference and bibliography.

(\$1,000)

Maryland Library Association, Baltimore, Maryland

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York. (1)

Mary W. Plummer Scholarship paying full tuition based on scholastic achievement.

Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts. (6)

Assistantships.



Special Library Association, New York, New York. (2)

Scholarships for librarianship studies in accredited library school open to college graduates of high academic achievement for professional educational work in special library field.  
(\$500.)

State University of New York, Albany, New York. (1)

Scholarship.  
(\$200)

Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. (6+)

Assistantships and student-aid.  
(to \$1,320)

University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois (3+)

Scholarships and Fellowships.  
(to \$1,200)

University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Assistantships (for candidates for doctorate), Fellowships, and Scholarships).

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. (2)

Scholarships.  
(about \$180)

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fellowships.

## ***DO LIBRARIES HAVE A FUTURE?***

by ROBERT B. DOWNS, *Director, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Illinois.*

*Address to Association of School Librarians of Maryland, April 24, 1958*

In order to determine whether libraries have a future, perhaps it would be well to take a look at their past.

In various forms, libraries have flourished since ancient times. They have risen to their most brilliant heights in advanced civilizations and sunk into neglect and weakness in periods of intellectual decadence. What we know of Greek, Roman, and other early cultures has come to us chiefly through the medium of the written word, as preserved in libraries, and this literature is the most accurate gauge we possess of the accomplishments of these great civilizations.

The medieval era is generally regarded as a period of eclipse of learning, unbroken until the Renaissance in the 15th century. That it was not entirely an age of darkness, however, is demonstrated by the wealth of illuminated and other manuscript books that have survived. Again, we are indebted to the written word for the conservation and transmission of most of what we know of those centuries.

The great revival of learning, called the Renaissance, in Europe five hundred years ago had many characteristics, including phenomenal progress in such arts as painting, sculpture, and architecture. Nevertheless, the event that stands out in our minds, giving the era unique distinction, was the invention of printing and the proliferation of books. In the capital cities of western Europe and in innumerable provincial centers books poured from the presses—conservatively estimated at 40,000 titles before the end of the 15th century. Everywhere the printing presses were busy spreading light and learning.

In the succeeding 500 years our reliance on the printed word has continued to grow. The treasures of literature, the records of past civilization, and accounts of current research in all fields are communicated to us principally by way of the book and its related forms. Indeed, education may be defined as a process of informing each generation of the accomplishments and thoughts of preceding generations, and then building upon these achievements. Every step forward taken by mankind must start from the accumulated knowledge of arts and sciences as recorded in books and assembled in libraries.

A study of the evolution which has brought about this condition is revealing. In the 17th century, in the days of Francis Bacon and John Milton, scholars took all knowledge to be their province. It was generally taken for granted that a single human brain could comprehend and hold all existing knowledge. Today that delusion has vanished, as the arts and sciences have been broken down into more and more minute compartments and specialities. The burden of storing human knowledge has been shifted to books—millions of books in libraries. Only in that way can we maintain any degree of control over the rapidly widening horizon of science and learning.

This dependence upon the spoken and written word is a characteristic which distinguishes man from every other living creature. Lacking that ability, he would be unable to create a broad common culture, and would be reduced to the level of animals, learning only by observation, instinct, and imitation. Because we have in written languages a repository of the experience and learning of the past, each generation can begin where the prior one ended. One could hardly conceive of modern science, modern government, the present-day social organization, and our system of education without the book. A cynic might remark that we would never have developed the atomic and hydrogen bombs if we had not been able to accumulate such a vast store of scientific information, but we must assume that in the world of science and scholarship all knowledge will ultimately benefit mankind. Otherwise, we should close our schools, colleges, and universities—and libraries.

Granting, now, that my analysis of the role of the book over the past several thousand years has been reasonably accurate, what of the present and the future, and where do libraries belong in this framework? It is generally recognized that the rate of technological progress is constantly accelerating. The chief effect of technology on the book world up to now, however, has been to speed production. Books, magazines, newspapers, and other types of printed matter come from the presses at a rate that would have appeared miraculous a hundred years ago. On the other hand, it is amazing to realize that the product with which librarians are primarily concerned—the book—has remained substantially unmodified in form for the past two thousand years. Certainly since the invention of typography five centuries ago, variations in the book's format have been relatively minor. It would be difficult to name any other object in common use today of which this statement could be made. The main difference now, to reiterate, is in mass production and distribution.

Still, it might be a mistake to assume that the book world will go on without more profound alterations than it has experienced up to the present. Some of our colleagues in the profession, who perhaps should have been engineers or physicists rather than librarians, suggest that books in their traditional form are obsolescent and will be replaced soon by newer media of communication—for example, motion pictures, microfilm and microprint, wire and tape recordings, television, electronic devices, and radio facsimile transmission.

Not possessing a crystal ball, a look into the future must necessarily be cloudy. 'However, as the seventh child of a seventh child, I may have inherited some powers of clairvoyance and am willing to hazard a few predictions.

Let us begin with the most basic matter of all. At their absurdest, none of the electronic wizards to my knowledge has suggested that we should or could dispense with language. Here I call as my expert witness the well-known playwright William Saroyan. Quoting Mr. Saroyan,

"There is no other language than the written one. Talk is O.K. for saying hello and good-by, but after that everything must still be written. It can't be put on a film in photographed sounds, whether of alarms or music. It can't be put into odors, or in objects to reach out and touch, as the blind do at their schools, in sculpture, or in paintings, or in gadgets. We achieved written language in the first place because we couldn't keep very much in our heads."

Accepting, then, the fact that language is fundamental, what is the most satisfactory and effective method of storing language for future reference? Here I would put on the stand as my second expert witness Ralph R. Shaw, inventor of the "Rapid Selector." After extensive experimentation, Dr. Shaw has come to the rather startling conclusion that for the storing of great masses of bibliographical data, the book form is more economical and efficient than the marvelous electronic "Rapid Selector." If these tremendously expensive, high-speed machines are not the answer to our increasingly complex problems of bibliographical control, for heaven's sake what use are they, at least in libraries?

It is quite probable, of course, that the last word has not yet been said on the application of electronics to libraries. As a matter of fact, it is almost essential that mechanical or electronic means be developed for bringing under bibliographical control the mountains of print that threaten to inundate our scientists, scholars, research workers, and librarians. When a nineteen-volume index is needed to cover ten years of *Chemical Abstracts*, we are confronted by a serious dilemma. Furthermore, it is obvious that there is an alarming lag in making available to our American scientists and scholars the contributions of Russian research workers and other writers in less familiar languages. Otherwise, we would have possessed information about Soviet progress in space satellites and long-range ballistic missiles well before we were unpleasantly surprised by the actual appearance of Sputniks and ICBMs.

Now, risking any reputation I may have as a soothsayer, I predict the following developments affecting books and libraries for the remainder of the 20th century:

1. The book as we have known it since 1450 will remain the staple offering of libraries and will not be superseded by any invention now on the horizon, simply because it is the most satisfactory, pleasant, attractive, efficient, and economical device ever discovered for its purpose.

2. Further research and experimentation will result in the successful adaptation of electronic methods for international bibliographic control, vastly expediting scholars' access to their materials. Concomitant with this advance, there will be further perfection of translation machines, to save a tremendous amount of drudgery and expense and to affect an important saving of time. These changes, rather than making librarians obsolete, will require more and more highly trained catalogers, classifiers, and subject experts in the profession.

3. Radio facsimile transmission methods will be perfected, largely eliminating present-day forms of inter-library loans, making the resources of great library centers readily available even to remote areas, and immensely facilitating study and research everywhere.

4. While the printed book will continue to be the primary stock in trade of librarians, they will add to their resources a wide range of auxiliary devices, e.g., documentary films, filmstrips, sound recording, microreproductions, FM radio, TV installations, and any future inventions that may have utility for the dissemination of information and ideas.

5. Now that the Library Services Act has supplied an entering wedge, within the next two or three decades practically all residents of rural areas and small towns will have ready access to books, and the sad spectacle of one-third of our population with inadequate or no library service will vanish.

6. The revolution in library architecture, which began in the 1940's, will continue. Such concepts as modular construction to provide for greater flexibility, scientific lighting, air conditioning, and extensive use of color, which have come into vogue for recent library buildings, will gradually transform the library landscape of the country. The result will be more inviting conditions than ever before for work, study, and recreation in our libraries.

7. The long strides during the past generation toward making librarianship a true profession will gain impetus. In school, college, and university libraries there is a great ferment prevailing on the question of status. As professional standards for librarians are raised, bringing their academic and other qualifications on a par with those of teaching faculties, they will be accorded full academic recognition in rank, salary, and similar respects. For librarians of public and other libraries, there will eventually be developed a national system of certification, with requirements for admission that will place librarianship on a plane with other leading and well-established professions.

8. A major factor in establishing librarianship as a profession is strong library schools. During the past decade, the general level of library education has risen substantially. There has been a decided trend away from the teaching of technical details and routines. This has been accompanied by a correspondingly increased emphasis on giving students an understanding of the library's place in the community, on showing them the social significance of libraries, and in general on developing the professional character of librarianship. I anticipate that this trend will grow in strength, more schools will offer advanced graduate training, and through teaching, research, and publication they will contribute to librarians' claim to be members of a real profession. Parallel with this movement, there will be growing pressure on library administrators to differentiate sharply between professional and sub-professional activities in their organizations. Such action will be forced by shortages of professional personnel, rising salary scales, and recognition that the use of relatively high-priced professionals for sub-professional tasks is an uneconomic practice, aside from its effect on the standing of librarianship.

9. Great advances will be made in cooperative cataloging, possibly along the lines recently proposed by Osborn and Clapp, with publishers supplying all essential descriptive cataloging data, aided by the Library of Congress, other national libraries around the world, the United Nations, U. S. Government Printing Office, and selected university libraries.

10. The beginnings made ten years ago by the Farmington Plan to bring into the United States copies of all monographic publications of research importance issued abroad will be broadened through the cooperative efforts of the Association of Research Libraries, the Social Science Research Council, the U. S. Book Exchange, the U. S. Government, and other agencies, to include countries now omitted and to cover broad categories of material, such as serials and government publications, presently excluded. Since international exchange should not be a one-way street, there will be increased attention paid to obtaining more extensive distribution abroad of publications originating in the United States—an indispensable means of informing the world of American culture, civilization, and ideals.

These ten points are probably a sufficient excursion into the field of prophecy. In making the predictions, I have not been star gazing, but have simply tried to project into the next half-century strong trends that seem to me distinctly observable today. Admittedly, many things could happen to upset such forecasts of the future, e.g., wars, changes in our governmental or social structure, revolutionary new inventions, and the like. As viewed from the perspective of 1958, however, I believe that they are intelligent guesses.

Where does all this leave our libraries? It seems to me that libraries will not only continue to rank among our major social institutions, but that they will have opportunities for service far surpassing anything in the past. Scientific and technological progress in all fields will depend in even greater measure than in the past on the expert organization of knowledge in libraries. More important than that, however, in my view, is another, and broader function. This idea was well expressed by President Eisenhower when he stated that "The libraries of America are and must ever remain the homes of free, inquiring minds. To them, our citizens—of all ages and races, of all creeds and political persuasions—must ever be able to turn with clear confidence that there they can freely seek the whole truth, unwarped by fashion and uncompromised by expediency."

The responsibility which libraries bear in seeking to serve the aims described by the President is accentuated by what has been happening to the various mass media of communications. As John G. Fuller recently pointed out, "The broadcasting industry is mercilessly plagued by sponsor pressure, FCC pressure, advertising agency pressure, and is totally over-sensitive to audience pressure. Newspapers face similar problems. Magazines presenting fiction are sensitive and gun-shy to any reaction which might cause them to lose lineage and advertisers. Hollywood, with rare exceptions, is nervous, shaky, and intent on satisfying the fourteen-year old mind. Only the book publisher and the legitimate theatre producer," Mr. Fuller concluded, "face the iron test of public acceptance without advertising subsidy or the necessity of catering to lowered intelligence."

Libraries as the chief dispensers of the publisher's products are in a unique position for advancing the cause of public enlightenment and understanding concerning the great issues of our time. They can only make this contribution, however, if they remain free and unfettered. Are they in any peril? Are there those who would cripple the library's ability to offer maximum assistance to the "free,



inquiring minds."? Unquestionably, the intellectual climate is healthier now than it was five years ago. Nevertheless, on the basis of reports systematically assembled by the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee and the American Book Publishers Council, I am convinced that many of the rights we take for granted are under constant attack. Of course, every era of our history has been afflicted with the problem of freedom, liberty, and justice in one form or another. That is why Thomas Jefferson wrote, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" if we are "to avoid tyranny over the minds of man."

Not realizing, or not caring, that by trying to kill freedom of expression, freedom of information and inquiry, and allied rights, they are seeking to destroy the basic concepts upon which America was founded, we have the spectacle of veterans organizations, religious bodies, White Citizens Councils, super-patriotic societies, Congressional Committees, and other misguided pressure groups working around the clock to place restrictions and limitations on what we may read, or see, or hear. The voices calling for conformity, for unanimity of opinion, for eliminating all ideas with which they happen to disagree, grow more strident, more intolerant, and more uncompromising. In place of reason, we use epithets to discredit our opponents, labeling them as Communists, subversives, fellow travelers, sex perverts, nigger lovers, egg-heads, and other terms designed to stir up popular prejudices and antagonisms, without regard to truth or to fairness to the individual.

Libraries have been less subject to attacks of this nature than have bookstores and publishers. Still, the demand for labeling certain types of books, for the removal of books dealing with alien political philosophies or that may offend certain racial or religious groups, or that may be considered unsuitable reading for children are frequently recurring phenomena, especially in our public and school libraries. There is scarcely a top-notch novelist of this generation who has not had to defend himself against the censor's ban. Not content to stop with living authors, the censors have set out to bar works of William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens, Mark Twain, and others of similar stature, not to mention *Little Black Sambo*. The stupidity of such actions is only matched by their ineffectiveness. Apparently the censor will never learn by experience that banning a book, given the contrary streak characteristic of human nature, automatically creates a universal desire to read it, and frequently has been responsible for making best sellers out of what would otherwise remain mediocre failures. Ideas cannot be killed by suppression.

The wave of obscurantism I have described is easily explainable psychologically. In the case of books dealing with political ideologies which we dislike, the people are reacting in a perfectly normal fashion to fear and hatred of an enemy. They are responding to demagogic statements by headline-seeking politicians, to the inflammatory and violently-prejudiced writings of a few sensational columnists, to antagonism to the United Nations and internationalism in general, and to other emotional appeals. Our very survival as a nation appears to many to be at stake.

A contributing factor is that more books, magazines, and newspapers are being read than ever before, and the rise of American literacy has made reading more suspect among the anti-intellectuals. No doubt our difficulties in this field will continue, until the end of the cold war and international turmoil—that is to say indefinitely—for it is in such an atmosphere that fear and hysteria flourish. We are seriously in need of a revival of confidence in the rightness of American traditions, in particular those fundamental guarantees enumerated in the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.



It has been suggested lately by various observers that we owe the Russians an unexpected debt. The spectacular evidences which the Soviet Union has furnished us during the past several months of its scientific and technological prowess have shocked the American people out of their state of smug complacency as perhaps nothing else could have done. The maligned egg-head is now in the driver's seat, as we come to the national realization that brains are our best hope of salvation. We are conscious, as I have previously indicated, of our mistake in not placing more emphasis in our schools on teaching the Russian language, and on translating current Russian literature in science, technology, and the social sciences. Rather than shutting our eyes or putting our heads in the sand, ostrich-fashion, we know now that we cannot afford to remain uninformed about the affairs of our opponents. We have also come to the realization that reading is the most effective method than can be devised for informing ourselves not only about the Russians, but about the wide, wide world, even into outer space.

In his story, *The Time Machine*, H. G. Wells imagines a device whose owner can travel at will backward and forward through the centuries. The nearest equivalent we have for this marvelous invention in our own time is a good library. When one enters such a library, he remains in the present. By proper manipulation of the library, however, he may put himself swiftly in touch with another age, familiarizing himself with the stored-up knowledge and wisdom of that age, some of which may have application to the current era. Or, like Wells' time traveler, he may look ahead far into the future—tomorrow's society, tomorrow's scientific advance, tomorrow's problems.

Now, perhaps, we are ready to answer the question in the title of my talk: "Do Libraries Have a Future?" There is overwhelming support, I am convinced, for the belief that libraries not only have a future, but that their most brilliant period of growth, development, and service is ahead of them. They will not remain unchanged, just as the library of a medieval monastery was vastly different from the present-day Enoch Pratt Free Library. They will grow and evolve with the demands and needs of the time. Their form may be altered and modified, but their essential function of providing culture, inspiration, information, and recreation is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future.

## *Maryland State Documents*

*April - June, 1958*

*Edited by* HARRY E. FOSTER, *Technical Counselor*, Division of Library Extension,  
State Department of Education, Baltimore.

Comptroller's Office. Alcoholic Beverages Division.

Report, 1957. Annapolis, 1957. 31 p. illus.

Dept. of Correction.

31st report of the inspection of the county jails of Maryland. Baltimore,  
1957. 75 p.

Dept. of Employment Security.

Labor market trends, Baltimore area, v. 4, No. 1, Feb. 1958. Baltimore, 1958.  
8 p. Monthly.

Dept. of Geology, Mines, and Water Resources.

The Water resources of Cecil, Kent, and Queen Anne's Counties, by Robert M. Overbeck, and others. Baltimore, 1958. 478 p. illus. (Its Bulletins, 21).

Dept. of Health. Bureau of Medical Services and Hospitals.

Maryland County Medical Care Program; statistical highlights for 1956-57 fiscal year with similar data for three previous years. Baltimore, 1957. 4 p.

Dept. of Legislative Reference.

Synopsis of laws enacted by the State of Maryland Regular Legislative Session of 1958 and Special Legislative Session of March 13, 1958. Baltimore, 1958. 31 p.

Hall of Records.

22d annual report of the Archivist of the Hall of Records for the fiscal year July 1, 1956, through June 30, 1957. Annapolis, 1958. 56 p. illus.

Hall of Records Commission.

Calendar of Maryland State papers, no. 5. Executive miscellanea. Annapolis, 1958. 198 p. (Its Publications, 11) \$3.00.

Laws, Statutes, Etc.

The annotated code of the public general laws of Maryland, 1957. Charlottesville, Va., Michie Co., 1957. 10 v.

Maryland in World War II. V. 3. Home front volunteer services. Prepared for the State of Maryland by the War Records Division of the Maryland Historical Society. Baltimore, War Records Division, Maryland Historical Society, 1958. 288 p. illus.

Racing Commission.

38th annual report, 1957. Baltimore, 1958, 16 p.

Roads Commission.

Bridge and tunnel revenue bonds; financial report. January, 1958. Baltimore, 1958. 28 p. Monthly.

Map of Maryland, 1958, Baltimore, 1958. folder illus.

The state roadster, v. 3, No. 1, July, 1958. Baltimore, 1958. 8 p. Monthly.

Secretary of State.

Maryland manual, 1957-1958, compiled by Morris L. Radoff, Archivist and Records Administrator. Annapolis, 1958. 630 p. illus.

University. Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

Howard County; some economic observations. College Park, 1958. 12 p. illus. (Its Studies in business and economics, v. 11, No. 4).

Some relationships between U. S. consumption and natural resources, 1899, 1947, 1954. College Park, 1958. 21 p. (Its Studies in business and economics, v. 12, No. 1).

University. Bureau of Governmental Research.

The urban administrator: education for service in metropolitan communities, by Harvey S. Perloff. College Park, 1958. 22 p. (Its Studies in government).

## *Book Note*

*EFFECTIVE LIBRARY EXHIBITS: How to Prepare and Promote Good Displays*, by Kate Coplan.

Baltimore's Kate Coplan who for more than thirty years has been promoting other people's books now has one of her own—*EFFECTIVE LIBRARY EXHIBITS*. (Oceana, 1958, \$4.50) The book is a first in its field and its profusely illustrated. Miss Coplan here shares her keen insights and long experience with teachers and public relations people. After stating the case for exhibits, she deals with display ideas and arrangement; preparation and techniques; posters, signs and show cards; tips to teachers; library book fairs; lighting; promotion and basic silk screen. Appendices offer specific tools in display planning and preparation. There is also a bibliography as well as an index.

Miss Coplan, as Director of Publicity of the Enoch Pratt Free Library has won many prizes and awards including the distinction of being named in 1950 as one of Baltimore's "Ten Women of Achievement."

## *MARYLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION* *Revised Constitution and By-Laws*

as approved by the

Membership at the Annual Business Meeting on April 25, 1958.

### ARTICLE I—NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Maryland Library Association.

### ARTICLE II—PURPOSE

The purpose of this Association shall be to promote and develop library interest and the profession of librarianship in the State of Maryland.

### ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1.—MEMBERS. Any person, library or other institution or organization interested in the purpose of the Association may become a member upon the payment of the prescribed dues.

#### Section 2.—CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERSHIP

a. INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS. Persons joining as individuals shall be entitled to vote at all meetings, to hold office, to affiliate with a division, and to receive the journal of the Association.

b. **INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS.** Libraries, other institutions and organizations joining as institutions shall have all the privileges of individual membership in the person of a designated representative and shall be entitled to receive one subscription to the Association's journal for each \$5.00 of dues paid, provided that such additional subscriptions are requested in writing at the time of payment of dues.

c. **HONORARY MEMBERS.** Such persons as the Association may desire to honor for unusual contributions in furthering the purpose of the Association in the State. Nominations may be made by the Executive Board at any meeting of the Association and the election ratified by a two-thirds vote of the membership at the annual business meeting. Honorary members are elected for life and shall pay no dues. They shall be entitled to all the privileges of individual membership except the right to vote and to hold elective office.

d. **RETIRED MEMBERS.** Individuals who have had the status of an individual member of the Association for ten (10) years immediately prior to retirement from his position by reason of age or health may, upon written application, become a retired member. Retired members shall pay no dues and shall have all the privileges of individual membership except the right to vote and to hold elective office.

#### Section 3.—DUES

a. **DETERMINATION.** Dues shall be determined by the Executive Board, subject to the ratification by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any annual business meeting of the Association provided; further that written or printed notice of the proposed changes shall be given to all voting members at least thirty (30) days in advance of the meeting at which such action is to be considered.

b. **MEMBERSHIP YEAR.** The membership year shall be the calendar year and dues are payable to the Treasurer annually on January 1. New members joining after November 1 shall have their dues apply to the following calendar year.

c. **UNPAID DUES.** Members whose dues are unpaid after March 1 and who shall continue such delinquency for one month after notice of the same shall be dropped from membership. Reinstatement may be made upon payment of dues for the current year.

### ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS

Section 1.—**OFFICERS.** The officers of the Association shall be a president, a president-elect, who shall serve as first vice-president, a second vice-president, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, and a treasurer. The president-elect and the second vice-president shall be elected at the annual business meeting for the term of one year. The recording secretary shall be elected for the term of two years at the annual business meeting in the even numbered years. The corresponding secretary and the treasurer shall be elected for the term of two years at the annual business meeting in the odd numbered years.

Section 2.—**DUTIES.** The officers of the Association shall perform the usual duties of their respective offices as outlined in the Association's Manual and such other duties as may be assigned by the Executive Board.

Section 3.—**TERMS OF OFFICE.** All officers shall serve until the adjournment of the last session of the meeting at which their successors are chosen.

## ARTICLE V—EXECUTIVE BOARD

Section 1.—The Executive Board shall consist of the officers of the Association and the immediate Past President.

Section 2.—The Executive Board shall constitute the managing board of the Association. As such it shall have the power and authority to carry out the policies of the Association as determined at the annual business meeting and to conduct the business of the Association. Custody of all property of the Association shall be vested in the Executive Board. It shall also have the power and authority to formulate and promulgate policies for the Association between meetings, subject to the approval of the Association as may be necessary and as may be sought by mail ballot.

Section 3.—Any vacancy occurring on the Executive Board by reason of resignation or death may be filled by a majority vote of the remaining members of the Executive Board, except in the case of the President, when the President-Elect shall automatically assume the duties of the President. Appointees shall serve until the next annual meeting.

Section 4.—A majority of the members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum.

## ARTICLE VI—ADVISORY COUNCIL

Section 1.—The chairmen of standing committees, division chairmen, and as many councilors as the American Library Association will certify and have been elected by the Association membership to serve as A.L.A. councilors, shall constitute an Advisory Council to the Executive Board.

Section 2.—The members of the Advisory Council shall have the privilege of attending and participating in all meetings of the Executive Board, except executive sessions, but shall not have the right to vote.

## ARTICLE VII—COMMITTEES

Section 1.—STANDING COMMITTEES. The President, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, shall appoint the chairmen and members of all standing committees as outlined in the Association's Manual. These committees shall consist of no fewer than three members. Standing committees shall be appointed for one year, their terms ending following the adjournment of the annual business meeting, except that of the Editorial Committee which shall correspond to the publishing year of the Association's journal.

Section 2.—SPECIAL COMMITTEES. The President, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, may appoint such special committees as he deems necessary to perform such duties as may be assigned by the Executive Board. The term of appointment shall normally end with the adjournment of the annual business meeting, but the committee may be continued at the discretion of the President and the Executive Board.

Section 3.—SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS. The President, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, shall make such special appointments as are deemed necessary for the performance of specific duties as determined by the Executive Board. Such an appointment shall terminate with the completion of the assignment or at the adjournment of the annual business meeting.

Section 4.—The duties of the above committees shall be as described in the Association's Manual and/or as may be assigned by the Executive Board.

## ARTICLE VIII—DIVISIONS

Section 1.—ESTABLISHMENT. The Executive Board may authorize the establishment of divisions relating to definite interests actively represented in the Association upon the written petition of twenty-five (25) or more voting members engaged in the work of each proposed division.

Section 2.—GOVERNMENT. Divisions shall have the privilege of electing officers and of drafting rules for their government not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association. They shall also have the right to subdivide into sections. The Chairman of each division shall be a member of the Advisory Council. The divisions may not speak for the Association nor commit it to any policy or action. Division chairmen shall report annually on the activities of the division to the Association, such reports to be presented in writing.

Section 3.—DISCONTINUANCE. The Executive Board may recommend to the Association the discontinuance of a division when, in its opinion and after consultation with the governing body of the division, the usefulness of that division has ceased.

## ARTICLE IX—MEETINGS

Section 1.—All meetings of the Association shall be held at the time and place determined by the Executive Board.

- a. ANNUAL. There shall be an annual business meeting, open to Association members only, at a time and place determined by the Executive Board to transact the Association's business.
- b. SPECIAL. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Board for the purpose of transacting extraordinary business of the Association, such meetings to be open to members of the Association only.
- c. REGIONAL. Regional meetings may be held at the time and place determined by the Executive Board. No business of the Association shall be transacted at such a meeting.
- d. EXECUTIVE BOARD. Meetings of the Executive Board shall be held at least once every two months, except July and August, on call of the President.

Section 2.—QUORUM. At any meeting of the Association for the transaction of business, one-eighth of the total membership shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3.—MAIL VOTE. Mail votes may be authorized by the Executive Board between meetings when in its discretion such action is warranted. For such mail votes fifty percent (50%) of the voting membership shall constitute a quorum and a two-thirds majority of those voting shall be required to carry. The Executive Board shall have the authority to set the time limit during which such votes will be accepted and the mechanics of the balloting.

## ARTICLE X—NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Section 1.—COMMITTEE. The President, with the approval of the Executive Board, shall appoint a Nominations and Elections Committee, no one of whom shall be a member of the Executive Board, to nominate candidates for elective office for the next succeeding elections. Said Committee shall also have charge of the conduct of the annual election and the counting and tabulations of all votes cast.



**Section 2.—CANDIDATES.** Two candidates for each of the elective offices shall be presented. Names of candidates, together with their written acceptances, shall be presented by the Committee to the Executive Board no later than two months before the annual meeting. The Board shall cause these nominations to be printed in the first issue of the Journal following this date and/or make suitable provision for informing the membership.

**Section 3.—ELECTIONS.** The Committee shall prepare an official ballot which shall include the professional position and business address of each nominee. The ballot shall be mailed either separately or as part of the Association's journal to each member at least thirty (30) days before the annual business meeting of the Association. Ballots shall be marked and returned to the Committee Chairman. Ballots to be accepted and counted must be postmarked not later than ten (10) days prior to the date of the annual business meeting. The candidate for each office receiving the largest number of votes shall be declared elected and shall be reported at the business session of the annual meeting of the Association by the Committee Chairman. In case of a tie vote, the successful candidate shall be determined by a majority vote of the members present and voting in the annual business meeting. Terms of office shall begin after the last session of the annual meeting. Tally sheets showing the number of ballots mailed, the number returned, and the tabulation of the vote shall be kept in the Association's archives.

#### ARTICLE XI—ASSOCIATION MANUAL

There shall be an Association Manual outlining duties and procedures for officers, committees, etc., to be revised regularly as needed.

#### ARTICLE XII—PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

Robert's Rules of Order (Revised) in the latest available edition shall govern the Association in all cases to which it can be applied and not covered by this Constitution and By-laws.

#### ARTICLE XIII—AMENDMENTS

This Constitution and By-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting at any annual business meeting, notice of the proposed change having been published at least thirty (30) days prior to the annual business meeting.

### ***DUES***

#### Individual Membership

Librarians and library employees with salaries:

Up to \$2,000 .....	\$2.00
\$2,000 to \$3,999 .....	3.00
\$4,000 to \$5,999 .....	4.00
\$6,000 and over .....	5.00

Others:

Trustees, librarians without salaries, friends, and students.....	\$ 2.00
Life Members .....	\$100.00

#### Institutional Membership

Rate determined by total budget, including salaries, rent and maintainance:

Libraries with budgets up to \$10,000.....	\$ 5.00
Libraries with budgets from \$10,001 up to \$25,000.....	\$10.00
Libraries with budgets from \$25,001 to \$50,000.....	\$15.00
Libraries with budgets from \$50,001 to \$100,000 .....	\$20.00
Libraries with budgets over \$100,000 .....	\$25.00
Sustaining (institutions and organizations other than libraries).....	\$25.00

## THE FREEDOM TO KNOW

Newsletter of the Intellectual Freedom Committee of the Maryland Library Association

No. 3

June, 1958

### *Dedication of the University of Maryland Library*

The address by Governor McKeldin at the dedication ceremonies of the new McKeldin Library of the University of Maryland at College Park on Saturday, May 3 was a positive and encouraging statement on the importance of intellectual freedom and the obligation of libraries to include books of all shades of opinion for their adult readers. We are, with the permission of the Governor, reprinting, with a few minor omissions, the entire speech.

"To have my name connected with the library is to have it connected with the very heart of the university, for on the shelves of the library is stored the accumulated wisdom of the past which is the excuse for being of a university.

"This is what makes the library so immensely important. Here is the one place on the campus where everything is relevant. Here is the spot where the student of history, or languages, or law, or medicine has visual, tangible proof that there is a vast world beyond his narrow range of interests and that he can forget or ignore that world only at the price of becoming less than a whole man, not altogether a wise man.

"We Americans are an impulsive people. Show us a compelling need and we instantly throw into meeting it energies so tremendous that they astound the world. That is creditable, but it has its attendant danger—the danger of throwing into one narrow channel so much of our energy that we neglect other necessities and so end as badly out of balance as we were before.

"The way to guard against that is to broaden without weakening the intellectual interests of the student, and to effect that purpose the first indispensable instrument is a great library. Sir Isaac Newton was a great man, one of the monumental figures in the history of science, and for a student to graduate from this university ignorant of the very name of Newton would be scandalous. But I remind you that Newton's contemporary, John Milton, was also a great man, one of the monumental figures in the history of literature, and for a student to graduate ignorant of Milton would be equally scandalous.

"To make the student who majors in physics acquainted with Milton, and to make the student who majors in English acquainted with Newton, is a long step toward preventing either from emerging from this place a half-man, tremendously learned in one subject but ignorant of all else. We have only to look at those scientists who worked enthusiastically for Hitler to realize that a learned fool is one of the most dangerous men in the world; and we must not let our enthusiasm for scientific education trap up into producing them.

"This library will help fortify the University of Maryland against that danger, in part by its sheer magnitude. No man can so much as walk through a great library without acquiring at least a touch of humility, for his own eyes tell him how insignificant is his own learning by comparison with the accumulated knowledge of the race.

"Our library is, of course, merely begun. The building is finished, but the building is only the start. The books are the library, and the collection of books will never be complete. But it is my hope that in the near future it will be vast enough to meet the requirements of education in the broadest sense.

"I hope that it will always remain hospitable to any book that contains an idea. I include in that not only ideas of which I am ignorant, but also ideas of which I do not approve. I am against any form of censorship, simply because we can acquire no solid appreciation of the strength of truth until we know the force of the errors against which it has prevailed.

"I would not exclude from these shelves the work of any great heretic, in religion, in philosophy, or in government. My reason is that nothing is more important for a young man seeking wisdom than to avoid intellectual arrogance; and when he learns how even powerful minds can be betrayed into fantastic error here will be less likely to assume the perfection of his own reasoning.

"I would not exclude books that the more austere scholars condemn as being more frivolous entertainment, in the first place because youth needs a reasonable amount of amusement and, in the second place, because what appears at a glance to be arrant nonsense often has a hidden significance of profound importance. We know today that "Alice in Wonderland" is profoundly philosophical, and the tales of Uncle Remus are important in anthropology; yet both were originally presented as mere entertainment.

"In short, any idea that has been recorded by the human mind has its place here, if the record is clear enough to be understood. I admit one reason only for denying a place on these shelves to any book in the world, and that reason is that its pages include no vestige of a thought."

## *Have You Read...?*

**Obscenity and the Law**, by Norman St. John-Stevas, London, Seeker & Warburg, 1956, 289 p. A first-rate study, both wise and entertaining, by a young British lawyer of changing laws and social taste and the connection between the two in literature. There is an interesting review of this book in **Library Quarterly**, July 1957.

**Catholic Viewpoint on Censorship**, by Harold C. Gardiner, S.J., Doubleday, 1958, 192 p. A well-written analysis by the literary editor of **America** of the position of the Roman Catholic Church on censorship and the application of the Church's position in the practices of the National Legion of Decency and the National Office of Decent Literature. Father Gardiner's hope is that knowledge and understanding will lead to discussion marked by more reasonableness and intelligent responsibility on both sides. The appendices are especially useful: "The harm good people do" by John Fischer, "The bad arguments intelligent men make" by John Courtney Murray, S.J., the ACLU Statement, "The NODL states its care" by Msgr. Fitzgerald, and the U. S. Bishops Statement of 1957 on censorship.

**Peril and Promise; an Inquiry into Freedom of the Press**, by Gerald W. Johnson Harper, 1958, 110 p.

"In the last analysis it is the people who must protect both the press and the Constitution, not the other way about. No nation ever had a free press except one that demanded a free press."

**Censorship Bulletin**, Vol. 2, No. 4 by American Book Publishers Council.

A good summary of censorship incidents and trends in the United States during the last Fall and Winter.



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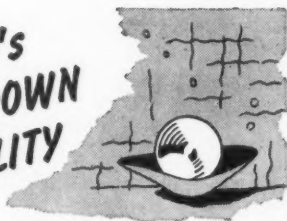
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